



TREATMENT RECORD BOOK



This Treatment Record Book belongs to

_____ (trainer) of

_____ (kennel address).

The aim of this treatment book is for registered persons to meet the requirements of GAR 151 - Treatment records to be kept.

While the relevant rules are reproduced in this document and are correct at the time of printing, participants should ensure they are aware of all Greyhound Racing Victoria Rules including any updates which are available online at <https://greyhoundcare.grv.org.au/rules-of-racing/>

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Guidelines for complying with GAR 151 Treatment records to be kept

Form of Treatment Record

Methods of record keeping may vary between trainers depending on the size of the operation so provided the required details as specified in GAR151 are entered for each treatment, the person in charge of a greyhound (e.g. the trainer) may keep this record in any format they desire. This may include a Controlling Body provided treatment book, digital computer file (e.g. excel) or a diary. Where a trainer's record keeping is found to be inadequate the Controlling Body may require that trainer to use a prescribed format.

Greyhounds this rule applies to

Stewards expect registered persons record treatments for all greyhounds in their care, as per requirements under the Victorian Government's *Code of Practice for the Keeping of Racing Greyhounds*.

Compulsory vaccinations and treatment during a race meeting

Where a treatment is already recorded by the Controlling Body such as the compulsory vaccinations required for naming and any treatment provided by the On-track Veterinarian as part of the race meeting (i.e. first-aid), there is no requirement for the trainer to duplicate this record, however trainers are free to do so.

Treatment courses or ongoing oral medication

Where a treatment is ongoing e.g. oestrus suppression, or where it is for several days e.g. a course of antibiotics, it is acceptable to list the start and finish dates of the treatment rather than record every day a treatment is given. This is not the case for monthly treatments e.g. parasite control, which must be recorded each time they are administered.

Name and signature of person or persons administering and/or authorising treatment

In the case of a treatment being administered or prescribed by a veterinarian, there is no requirement for the veterinarian to sign the treatment record. The trainer can simply transcribe the details into their treatment record or use the invoice if this is adequately detailed.

Possession and administration of substances, including prescribed medications (GAR 148)

Participants must possess substances in accordance with legislation, and veterinarians must prescribe according to the relevant commonwealth and state legislation and guidelines.

In most instances it will be acceptable for a registered person to administer a Schedule 4 treatment (“Prescription Only Medicine” or “Prescription Animal Remedy”) to their greyhound as it was intended when prescribed to that person’s greyhound by the veterinarian. This is on the proviso that the relevant legislation and guidelines are met by the veterinarian and the greyhound/s are under the care of the veterinarian who prescribed that substance after taking all reasonable steps to ensure a therapeutic need existed for that substance.

The following situations are not acceptable:

- Veterinarian prescribes excessive quantity of e.g. antibiotics (or any Schedule 4 substance) - Trainer on-sells to another trainer as they get a discounted rate buying in bulk (trainer is prescribing, which only a veterinarian can do, and veterinarian may be in breach of Vet Board requirements as prescribing without having established a therapeutic need existed for that animal, and the prescribed quantity was excessive to the current need).
- Veterinarian prescribes e.g. anti-inflammatory medication (or any Schedule 4 substance) - Trainer has no more greyhounds and so gives to another trainer (trainer is prescribing, which only a veterinarian can do, and should have disposed of the medication).
- Veterinarian prescribes to trainer e.g. a bottle of dexamethasone - Trainer treats another trainer’s greyhound (trainer is prescribing, which only a veterinarian can do, and veterinarian may be in breach of Vet Board requirements as prescribing without having established a therapeutic need existed for that animal, and the prescribed quantity was excessive to the current need).

Record of treatment must be produced for inspection when requested

It is expected that the treatment record will be kept at the kennel address and it is not the intention of Stewards to request this record of treatment at e.g. a race meeting. If the record is requested outside of a kennel inspection, the Controlling Body will allow sufficient time for the person to produce the record.

GAR 151 Treatment records to be kept

- 1) The person in charge of a greyhound must keep and retain written records detailing all vaccinations, antiparasitics and treatments administered to the greyhound:
 - a) from the time the greyhound enters their care until the greyhound leaves their care; and
 - b) for a minimum of two years.
- 2) If requested by a Controlling Body, a Steward, or an authorised person, the record/s of treatment referred to in subrule (1) of this rule must be produced for inspection.
- 3) Each record of treatment kept in accordance with this rule must be made by midnight on the day on which the treatment was given, and, as a minimum requirement, include the following information:
 - a) the name of the greyhound;
 - b) the date and time of administration of the treatment;
 - c) the name of the treatment (brand name or active constituent);
 - d) the route of administration;
 - e) the amount given; and
 - f) the name and signature of the person or persons administering and/or authorising the treatment. For the purpose of subrule (3), “day” means the 24-hour period from 12.00am to 11.59pm on any calendar day.
- 4) An offence is committed if any person in charge of a greyhound at the relevant time fails to comply with any of subrules (1) to (3) of this rule.
- 5) A person who commits an offence under subrule (4) of this rule may be penalised.
- 6) For the purposes of this rule “treatment” includes:
 - a) all Controlled Drugs (Schedule 8);
 - b) all Prescription Animal Remedies and Prescription Only Medicines (Schedule 4);
 - c) any injectable substance not already specified in this rule, notwithstanding the route of administration;
 - d) all Pharmacist Only (Schedule 3) and Pharmacy Only (Schedule 2) medicines; and
 - e) all veterinary and other medicines containing other scheduled or unscheduled prohibited substances.

GAR 137 Meaning of prohibited substance

"**prohibited substance**" means a substance as defined by rule 137 of these Rules. It includes a permanently banned prohibited substance.

The substances set out below at rule 137(a) to 137(f) are *prohibited substances* unless they are an *exempted substance*.

(a) Substances capable at any time of causing either directly or indirectly an action or effect, or both an action and effect, within one or more of the following mammalian body systems:

- i. the nervous system
- ii. the cardiovascular system
- iii. the respiratory system
- iv. the digestive system
- v. the musculo-skeletal system

- vi. the endocrine system
- vii. the urinary system
- viii. the reproductive system
- ix. the blood system
- x. the immune system

(b) Substances falling within, but not limited to, the following categories:

- i. acidifying agents
- ii. adrenergic blocking agents
- iii. adrenergic stimulants
- iv. agents affecting calcium and bone metabolism
- v. agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression
- vi. alcohols
- vii. alkalinising agents
- viii. anabolic agents
- ix. anaesthetic agents
- x. analgesics
- xi. antiangina agents
- xii. antianxiety agents
- xiii. antiarrhythmic agents
- xiv. anticholinergic agents
- xv. anticoagulants
- xvi. anticonvulsants

- xvii. antidepressants
- xviii. antiemetics
- xix. antifibrinolytic agents
- xx. antihistamines
- xxi. antihypertensive agents
- xxii. anti-inflammatory agents
- xxiii. antinauseants
- xxiv. antineoplastic agents
- xxv. antipsychotic agents
- xxvi. antipyretics
- xxvii. antirheumatoid agents
- xxviii. antispasmodic agents
- xxix. antithrombotic agents
- xxx. antitussive agents
- xxxi. blood coagulants
- xxxii. bronchodilators
- xxxiii. bronchospasm relaxants

xxxiv. buffering agents
xxxv. central nervous system stimulants
xxxvi. cholinergic agents
xxxvii. corticosteroids
xxxviii. depressants
xxxix. diuretics
xl. erectile dysfunction agents
xli. fibrinolytic agents
xlii. haematopoietic agents
xliii. haemostatic agents
xliv. hormones (including trophic hormones) and their
synthetic counterparts
xlv. hypnotics
xlvi. hypoglycaemic agents
xlvii. hypolipidaemic agents
xlviii. immunomodifiers
xlix. masking agents
l. muscle relaxants
li. narcotic analgesics
lii. neuromuscular agents
liii. oxygen carriers
liv. plasma volume expanders
lv. respiratory stimulants
lvi. sedatives
lvii. stimulants
lviii. sympathomimetic amines
lix. tranquillisers
lx. vasodilators
lxi. vasopressor agents
lxii. vitamins administered by injection

(c) any substance administered to disguise or make undetectable, or attempt to disguise or make undetectable, the administration of any of the substance(s) referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);

(d) any substance specified in Schedules 1 to 9 inclusive of the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons* contained in the Australian *Poisons Standard* (Cth) as amended from time to time;

(e) unusual or abnormal amounts of an endogenous, environmental, dietary, or otherwise naturally present, substance;

(f) a metabolite, isomer or artefact of any of the substance(s) referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) irrespective of whether or not such metabolite, isomer or artefact has any pharmacological effect.

GAR 138 Meaning of exempted substance

An *exempted substance* includes the following substances:

(a) ethyloestrenol or norethisterone when *administered* orally to a female *greyhound* and where it has been prescribed by a *veterinarian* for the sole purpose of regulating or preventing oestrus in a female *greyhound*.

(b) antimicrobials (antibiotics) and other anti-infective agents with the exception of procaine penicillin.

(c) antiparasitics approved and registered for the use on canines, with the exception of levamisole and its metabolites when detected in a *sample* taken from a *greyhound*.

(d) vaccines against infectious agents.

(e) cyclosporin, tacrolimus, oclacitinib or lokivetmab when *administered* to a *greyhound* as an immunomodifier and where it has been prescribed by a *veterinarian* for the sole purpose of treating or preventing a chronic condition in a *greyhound* including superficial chronic keratitis (pannus) or allergic/atopic dermatitis.

GAR 141 Greyhound to be free of prohibited substances

- (1) The *owner, trainer* or other *person* in charge of a *greyhound*:
 - (a) *nominated* to compete in an *Event*;
 - (b) *presented* for a *satisfactory trial* or such other trial as provided for by *the Rules*; or
 - (c) *presented* for any test or examination for the purpose of a *stand-down period* being varied or revoked,must present the *greyhound* free of any *prohibited substance*.
- (2) It will not be a breach of subrule (1) of this rule if there is established in a *sample* a *prohibited substance* at or below a level stated in rule 140.
- (3) The *owner, trainer* or person in charge of a *greyhound presented* contrary to subrule (1) of this rule shall be guilty of an offence.
- (4) A *greyhound presented* for an *Event* in circumstances where subrule (1) of this rule has been breached must be *disqualified* from the relevant *Event* and from receiving any benefit derived from the relevant trial, test or examination.
- (5) Where an *Event* is being or has been conducted as a *Series*, if upon a single analysis a *prohibited substance* is detected in a *sample* taken from a *greyhound*:
 - (a) the *greyhound* must be *disqualified* from the *Event* at which the *sample* was taken and will not be eligible to compete in any further *Event* in the *Series*; and
 - (b) if the *greyhound* has competed in any further *Event* of the *Series* the *greyhound* must be *disqualified* retrospectively from the *Event*.

GAR 148 Possession of a prohibited substance, exempted substance or other substance and other rules in relation to certain substances

- (1) A person must not, without the express permission of the Stewards, possess any prohibited substance, exempted substance or other substance (including any other medication, medicine, injectable substance, supplement, herbal product or therapeutic good) that:
- a) is not registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA);
 - b) is not registered with the APVMA except where the APVMA has granted a permit to use the substance on canines;
 - c) is not listed or registered on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods; or
 - d) is a compounded substance except where:
 - i. the compounded substance has been prescribed by a veterinarian in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidelines to a particular greyhound under their care after taking all reasonable steps to ensure a therapeutic need existed for that substance;
 - ii. the substance has been compounded in accordance with the relevant state, territory and/or Commonwealth legislation by a:
 - A. veterinarian;
 - B. pharmacist registered in Australia in accordance with a prescription from a veterinarian;

- iii. there is no alternative product registered in Australia which is available to treat the specific condition for which the compounded substance has been prescribed;
 - iv. the compounded substance has been labelled to show all ingredients; and
 - v. all active ingredients are:
 - A. registered by the APVMA;
 - B. if not registered with the APVMA, the subject of a permit issued by the APVMA to permit the use of the substance on canines; or
 - C. listed or registered on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods.
- (2) A person must not provide, possess, acquire, attempt to acquire, administer, attempt to administer or allow to be administered to a greyhound, any prohibited substance, exempted substance or other substance (including any other medication, medicine, injectable substance, supplement, herbal product or therapeutic good), that is not labelled, prescribed, dispensed and obtained in accordance with relevant Commonwealth, state and territory legislation.
- (3) Without limiting any other rule, the Stewards or an officer of a Controlling Body may take possession of any substance or preparation mentioned in subrules (1) and (2) so as to test and/or destroy it, and may use it as evidence in any relevant investigations, inquiries or proceedings.
- (4) A person (other than a veterinarian) must not administer or allow to be administered, any Schedule 4 substance listed in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons contained in the Australian Poisons Standard (Cth) as amended from time to time, unless that substance is administered as it was intended to be when it was prescribed by a veterinarian who prescribed that substance in

compliance with relevant Commonwealth, state and/or territory legislation for the treatment of those greyhounds under their care after taking all reasonable steps to ensure a therapeutic need exists for that substance.

- (5) A person who is in breach of subrule 148(1)(2) or (4) commits an offence.
- (6) It will be a complete defence to a charge pursuant to this rule if a person proves that the substance in their possession is for their own personal use. A person raising that defence bears the burden of establishing it. The relevant standard of proof is the balance of probabilities.

For the purposes of this rule: “compounded substance” is a substance which is combined with one or more other therapeutically active substances in such a way that it cannot be separated from them by simple dissolution or by other simple means.

GAR 149 Possession of a prohibited substance or an item that could be used to administer a prohibited substance on a racecourse or in certain motor vehicles or trailers

- (1) An offence under these Rules is committed if, without the permission of a Controlling Body or the Stewards, and except in the case of an officiating veterinarian carrying standard equipment, a person has a prohibited substance or a syringe, needle or other instrument which could be used to administer a prohibited substance to a greyhound in their possession, either on a racecourse or in any motor vehicle or trailer being used for the purpose of travelling to or from a racecourse.

- (2) The Stewards may impose terms and conditions when giving permission under subrule (1). An offence is committed if a person fails to comply with a term or condition imposed under this subrule.

GAR 139 Permanently banned prohibited substances, and certain offences in relation to them

- (1) The following prohibited substances, or any metabolite, isomer or artefact of any of them are deemed to be permanently banned prohibited substances:
 - (a) any substance capable of disguising or making undetectable, or being used in an attempt to disguise or make undetectable, the administration or presence of any permanently banned prohibited substance.
 - (b) erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO), epoetin alfa, epoetin beta, epoetin delta, epoetin omega, novel erythropoiesis stimulating protein (NESP; darbepoietin alfa), and methoxy polyethylene glycolepoetin beta (Mircera) and other continuous erythropoietin receptor activators.
 - (c) gonadotropins, including luteinising hormone (LH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) and equine chorionic gonadotropin (eCG); pregnant mare serum gonadotropin (PMSG).

- (d) Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) including synthetic analogues, modulators or agonists (including but not limited to gonadorelin, buserelin, deslorelin, goserelin, leuporelin, narfarelin and triptorelin).
- (e) corticotropins, including adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and tetracosactrin (tetracosactide).
- (f) substances listed in Schedule 8 and Schedule 9 of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons contained in the Australian Poisons Standard (Cth) as amended from time to time. Notwithstanding that, the substances buprenorphine, butorphanol, fentanyl, hydromorphone, ketamine, methadone, 66 morphine, oxymorphone, pethidine, and their metabolites, isomers and artefacts, are excepted from the provisions of subrule (1)(f) of this rule when administered in accordance with applicable Commonwealth, state and territory legislation by a veterinarian for pain relief, sedation or anaesthesia (but would be a prohibited substance).
- (g) diacetylmorphine (heroin), benzoylmethylecgonine (cocaine), cannabinoids and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), gammahydroxybutyric acid (GHB) and its salts and amphetamines including amphetamine, methylamphetamine and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA).
- (h) insulins and insulin-like growth factor-1.
- (i) growth hormones and their releasing factors.
- (j) selective receptor modulators including but not limited to selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMS), selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS), selective opiate receptor modulators (SORMS) and selective glucocorticoid receptor agonists.
- (k) peroxisome proliferator activated receptor δ (PPAR δ) agonists, including but not limited to GW 1516.
- (l) AMPK activators, including but not limited to AICAR (5-amino-1- β Dribofuranosylimidazole-4-carboxamide).
- (m) other agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression.
- (n) hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1 stabilisers, including but not limited to cobalt and FG-4592, and hypoxia inducible factor (HIF) activators including but not limited to argon and xenon.
- (o) agents modifying myostatin function, including but not limited to myostatin inhibitors.
- (p) oxygen carriers including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral and modified haemoglobin products.
- (q) thymosin beta.
- (r) venoms of any species or derivatives of them.
- (s) synthetic proteins and peptides and synthetic analogues of endogenous proteins and peptides not registered for medical or veterinary use in Australia or New Zealand.

- (t) anabolic androgenic steroids excluding those that are defined as an exempted substance pursuant to the Rules.
 - (u) non-erythropoietic EPO receptor agonists.
 - (v) allosteric effectors of haemoglobin, including but not limited to ITPP (myo-inositol trispyrophosphate).
 - (w) haematopoietic growth factors, including but not limited to filgrastim.
 - (x) hydrocortisone (excluding registered topical preparations when administered topically).
- (2) In addition to testing pursuant to rules 136(1) and 154 of these Rules, the Stewards or an officer of the Controlling Body may carry out, or cause to be carried out, tests they think fit in relation to a greyhound at any time for the purposes of this rule.
- (3) When a sample taken from a greyhound being trained by a trainer or in the care of a registered person has been established to contain a permanently banned prohibited substance:
- (a) the trainer and any other person who was in charge of the relevant greyhound at the relevant time shall be guilty of an offence;
 - (b) the greyhound shall be disqualified from any Event or any benefit derived from a trial or test for which it was nominated at the time the sample was taken;
 - (c) in addition to subrule (3)(b) of this rule, the greyhound may be disqualified from any Event in which it has competed subsequent to the taking of such sample where, the permanently banned prohibited substance was likely to have had any direct and/or indirect effect on the greyhound at the time of the Event.
- (4) If upon analysis a sample has detected in it a permanently banned prohibited substance or a sample is unable to be taken when required by a Controlling Body or the Stewards due to the actions or inactions of a person responsible for the greyhound, then:
- (a) the greyhound must be scratched from any Event which it is nominated for or engaged to compete in; and
 - (b) without limiting the application of rule 169(5), the greyhound is ineligible to be nominated for any further Event until a sample is taken that does not breach this rule.
- (5) A Controlling Body may at any time determine any addition, subtraction or amendment to the list of permanently banned prohibited substances identified in subrule (1) of this rule, and must publish any changes.
- (6) If any permanently banned prohibited substance is found at any premises used in relation to greyhound racing, any registered person who owns, trains or races or is in charge of a greyhound or greyhounds at those premises is deemed to have the substance or preparation in their possession.
- (7) An offence is committed if a person is deemed to be in possession of a relevant substance or preparation pursuant to subrule (6).

Common acronyms

Route of administration

- SC – subcutaneous (under the skin)
- IM – intramuscular (into the muscle)
- IV – intravenous (into the vein)
- PO – per os (by mouth or orally)
- IA – intra-articular (into the joint)
- TOP – topical (on the surface e.g. skin, eye)

Treatment frequency

- SID – once per day
- BID – twice per day
- TID – three times per day
- QID – four times per day
- EOD – every other day

Medication strength

- mg – milligrams
- mL – millilitres
- µg – micrograms

Medication form

- tab – tablet
- inj – injection

Vaccination type

- C3 – canine parvovirus, distemper and hepatitis
- C4 – C3 + canine parainfluenza (kennel cough)
- C5 – C4 + bordetella bronchiseptica (kennel cough)
- 2i – canine coronavirus and leptospirosis

Record of purchase of all treatments

Date purchased	Treatment/Medication	Volume/Amount	Purchased/Supplied by	Discard date
<i>E.g. 1/2/2024</i>	<i>E.g. Pentosan Injection</i>	<i>E.g. 20mL bottle</i>	<i>E.g. Sandown Vet Clinic</i>	<i>E.g. 1/4/2026 (expired)</i>

NB – There is no requirement to complete this section but it may assist trainers to have a record of products on hand.

Ongoing Treatment Record e.g. Oestrus suppression

Greyhound	First date of treatment or date of change	Treatment/ Medication Name	Route of Administration (Oral, IV, IM etc)	Amount Given	Name and signature of person administering	Name of person authorising
<i>All bitches</i>	<i>21/2/2024</i>	<i>Ethyloestrenol</i>	<i>Oral</i>	<i>1 tab SID</i>	<i>Trainer name & signature</i>	<i>Vet name</i>
<i>All bitches</i>	<i>21/4/2024</i>	<i>Ethyloestrenol</i>	<i>Treatment Stopped</i>		<i>Trainer name & signature</i>	

NB – Ongoing treatment only includes medications given daily, or every other day. It does not include medication given monthly e.g. flea or worm control, which must be recorded on each occasion it was given, even if given e.g. on the 1st day of every month.

Ongoing Treatment Record e.g. Oestrus suppression

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Vaccination Record

Greyhound / Litter	Date of Vaccination	Vaccine type	Next dose due	Batch number / Expiry	Veterinarian
<i>Race Dog</i>	<i>1/1/24</i>	<i>C5</i>	<i>1/1/25 KC</i>	<i>093268 exp1/1/27</i>	<i>Dr. Vet</i>

Vaccination Record

Greyhound / Litter	Date of Vaccination	Vaccine type	Next dose due	Batch number / Expiry	Veterinarian